

ANTI-NAVY HOLIDAY BILL BY BRITTEN ACCUSES BRITAIN

Introduces Joint Resolution
Against U. S. Giving Up
Its Independence.

SEES ONE RESULT ONLY

Asks Why British Build So
Many Planes as Japan
Works on Ships.

PRECEDENT POINTED TO

Germany Refused to Be Fooled
by London Overtures, Says
Illinois Man.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.

Congress is asked in a joint resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Britten (Ill.) to declare its unwillingness to commit "economic and political independence" of the United States "to the fetters of an international treaty materially limiting naval armaments, thereby involving its freedom of action in ways and for objects not at present discernible."

The resolution is in direct opposition to the measure proposed by Senator Borah now pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which provides for a 50 per cent. annual reduction for five years in the naval building programme of America, Great Britain and Japan.

In a strong statement accompanying the resolution Mr. Britten says the proposed naval holiday "can have but one result if successful and that is permanently to sustain British predominance on the high seas."

Coincidentally with the preparation of Mr. Britten's resolution Secretary of the Navy Daniels was asked by the House Naval Affairs Committee to go before the committee next Tuesday and make the fullest possible statement based on information in the Navy Department as to the genuineness or insincerity of the reported desire of other nations for a disarmament agreement. Mr. Daniels promised to appear.

Seeks World Data on Navies.

Chairman Butler stated in making the request that the committee wants to find out if other countries mean it or whether they are trying to hold us up while they go ahead, or whether their desire for disarmament is real in spirit.

Mr. Butler called attention to the pendency before the committee of a recommendation for construction of ten additional ships to round out the fleet, and said the "inside" of the disarmament talk must be ascertained in consideration of this programme.

Declaring the 1916 building programme will be completed by January 1, 1924, Representative Britten added that this would give the United States 118,000 tons of first line fighting ships and "predominance on the high seas." He continued:

"The same line of argument which led our people in the last election to vote against the League of Nations is equally applicable against the limitation of naval armaments. We do not wish to place our national independence outside of our national control unless we have entire confidence in the altruism and trustworthiness of other nations."

"There is no human way for the British navy to retain the supremacy on the seas without this so-called naval holiday. This is not the first time Great Britain has proposed a naval holiday. Prior to the world war British statesmen suggested to Germany that a naval holiday be negotiated, but the Germans on investigation turned it down as a subterfuge for continued British naval supremacy, and we will do the same thing after our eyes have been opened and all the cards are on the table face up."

"There will be plenty of time to talk about naval holidays when our navy is adequate for the protection of our national life and our constantly increasing ocean commerce."

16 Big U. S. Ships Building.

While the United States is engaged in the construction of the 1916 programme, including ten battleships and six battle cruisers, Mr. Britten's resolution asserts, Great Britain has no naval building programme and is not building any first line ships, "so that any suggestion coming from London and Tokio for a naval holiday are not primarily in the interest of economy and good will among nations but solely for the purpose of perpetuating British dominance on the high seas."

"The fact that Great Britain and Japan are bound by a secret offensive and defensive treaty, which probably calls for the tremendous military expansion in aviation on the part of Great Britain," the resolution continues, "while Japan proceeds in the building of warships at a rate far in excess of anything heretofore undertaken by that country, makes 'an almost invincible sea power,' if the two navies and aviation are combined."

The resolution was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, which will consider it after Secretary Daniels's statement is heard Tuesday. Mr. Britten says he will insist on immediate action to put the House on record before the Borah resolution comes over, if it should pass the Senate.

CHAPLAIN COUDEN PENSIONED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, was retired to-day after more than twenty years continuous service. The House unanimously voted to him an allowance of \$125 a month for life and made him "chaplain emeritus" of the House of Representatives.

Potterism
THE NOVEL everyone is reading.

Bent & Liveright

U. S. TO FIGHT N. Y. RATE INJUNCTION ON JAN. 22

Judge Ray Sets 2 Cent Fare
Hearing for Norwich.

UTICA, Jan. 6.—An order was filed in United States District Court here to-day by Judge George W. Ray directing the United States Government and the Interstate Commerce Commission to show cause why an injunction should not be granted to New York State and Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, as an individual, restraining the commission from enforcing the increase in rail rates it recently ordered.

The order subpoenas the defendants to appear before Martin T. Manton, Circuit Judge; John R. Hazel, District Judge, and himself, convoked as a court, at a hearing at Norwich January 22. Ten members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a body and as individuals, are named as defendants.

The order is based on the contention of the plaintiffs that the two cent franchise rate is the only constitutional and legal rate.

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MILLS SLASH WAGES

Cuts of 10 to 25 Per Cent. by
Many Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Wage reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent. for Philadelphia textile mills were announced to-night after a meeting of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association. The revised scales will be put in force January 17 by the following divisional industries:

Coarse yarn spinners, from 20 per cent. to 22 per cent.; seamless hosiery manufacturers, approximately 25 per cent.; cloth manufacturers, 12½ to 22½ per cent.; Turkish towel manufacturers, approximately 15 per cent.; full fashioned hosiery manufacturers association, 15 per cent.; Wilton and Brussels carpet manufacturers, 25 per cent.

The statement announcing the changes declared that even after applying the reductions textile employees here will be receiving higher wages than in other textile centres.

HOOVER UNDER FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES

Senator Hitchcock Eulogizes
Administration of Relief
Fund in Europe.

AIDED 3,450,000 CHILDREN

Reed, Dem., and Gronna, Rep.,
Follow in Fierce Attack on
Food Distributor.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
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A glowing eulogy of the work of Herbert C. Hoover as administrator of the \$100,000,000 relief fund for starving Europe voiced by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) and a stinging criticism of the same administration of the fund by Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, with a further attack personally upon Mr. Hoover by both Senator Reed and Senator Gronna (S. D.), Republican, featured the opening hours of the session of the Senate to-day.

Senator Hitchcock defended Mr. Hoover's course not only in distributing funds for Europe furnished since the war, but also for his conduct of other relief work during the war in both Europe and America. He characterized Mr. Hoover as "the greatest benefactor of humanity in the civilized world," denied that any of the funds for European relief had been used by the Polish army, as had been charged by Senator Reed, and urged that "the same measure of recognition be given by the United States to Hoover as has been accorded by Europe."

Senator Reed followed by saying the remarks of Senator Hitchcock were another evidence of "Hooveritis," denied that he ever had given a detailed report of his administration of funds furnished by Congress, as was required by the legislation appropriating the funds, and

declared that even after applying the reductions textile employees here will be receiving higher wages than in other textile centres.

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War Finance Corporation Not
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Prospective Borrowers Must
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The War Finance Corporation, revived by act of Congress over the President's veto, will probably not become operative during the present Administration, so far as practical results are concerned. Congress, in effect, recreated the corporation to aid agriculture and other industry in the matter of financing and credit for foreign trade. Secretary of the Treasury Houston pointed out many qualifications that would have to be met before actual loans or advances could be made in any case, and indicated there was no immediate need for funds for the corporation.

ASK HOOVER TO BUY RICE.

PINK BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 6.—An "endless chain" of telegrams has been started here, asking that Mr. Hoover buy American rice in his purchases for starving Europeans out of the relief funds "and thus avert suffering at home."

FORD'S VOTE GAIN 272.

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McKellar Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Great Britain was accused of "emulating the German" in pursuing her post-war oil policy by Senator Phelan, Democrat (Cal.), speaking in the Senate to-day after Senator McKellar, Democrat (Tenn.), had advocated cutting off the British supply of American oil unless Americans were accorded equal rights with British subjects in the purchase and development of world oil supplies.

The California Senator added to his accusation the charge that Great Britain at the same moment she was appealing for American aid during the war, declaring her "back was to the wall," was buying up oil lands in other countries. With this charge Senator Phelan coupled another to the effect that Great Britain had obtained four billion dollars in loans from the United States and had used her own money in an endeavor to acquire a monopoly of the world oil supply.

Senator McKellar a few moments before the Pacific coast Senator made his charges had declared that Great Britain was putting forward claims of inability to pay interest on American war loans and was buying up the world oil resources, England, while buying up these oil resources, Mr. McKellar said, was

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